

See
Taylor's
Garden in this space
to-morrow.

Dress Shirts
to order a specialty.

938 Pennsylvania Ave.

2 Decided Bargains

"SPECIAL."

At Baum's you can purchase a
Gent's Unlaundered Re-Enforced
Shirt, Linen Bosom, Band and
Wristband, made of excellent cot-
ton and completely finished, for
35 Cents.

At Baum's you can also pur-
chase a Gent's Night Shirt, made
of excellent cotton, extra long,
with pockets and cuffs and com-
pletely finished, for
35 Cents.

These Bargains can only be had
at
BAUM'S,
416 SEVENTH ST.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

GEO. WHITE,
Ladies' Tailor and Habillmaker,
730 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.

Is now prepared to make the Spring Styles of
Ladies' Costumes, Coats, Wraps, etc.; also of
India's own materials, very reasonable. Mr.
White has made arrangements with first-class
Yorkshire Hosiery of Paris, Berlin and London,
of which he will make paper patterns, or any
pattern desired, at popular prices. Also, cut-
ting and fitting reasonable.

Mr. White also teaches his system of cutting,
fitting and designing, which system is known
to be the best for tailor-made costumes, etc.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTS AT THE
Branch Baltimore Shirt Factory.

The Comfort Shirt, made of Wamsutter Cotton
and Richardson's 2100 Lint Cotton (re-enforced)
finished, ready for the wash, for only 85c.
This is the finest shirt in the market.

Ask to see our Green Cotton and Green Linen
Shirts, only 50 cents. These shirts are cut
lengthwise of the goods, carefully made, and
will give entire satisfaction.

We have just received a job lot of Men's
Fancy Night Shirts, which we intend to sell at
25 cents, at 50-cent shirts reduced to
25 cents, at 75-cent shirts reduced to
35 cents, at 1.00-shirt reduced to 50c.

KING'S PALACE,
814 Seventh Street Northwest.

J. E. YOUNG, 736
Used Dry and Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Blankets
and Woollen Dress Goods. Below cost to close
out. Yard Wide Percale, 4-4 Fruit of the
Loom Cotton, 7-8c. Cloaks and Woollens below
cost.

Seventh-Street Mourning Store.
H. G. DAVIS,
Black Dress Goods, Embroideries,
Laces and Trimmings.

710 MARKET SPACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
In all Grades at Greatly Reduced Rates.

WILLIAM R. RILEY,
Riley Building, Cor. 9th and E Sts. n. w.

For Bargains in Dry Goods
GO TO
TRUNNELL & CLARK,
811 MARKET SPACE.

HOSIERY a Specialty
AT
DOUGLASS'
NINTH AND F STREETS.

W. H. HARROVER,
813 SEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST,
STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS,
House-Furnishing Goods,
STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIRS.

EIGHT GENUINE BARGAINS

AT
Woodward & Lothrop's.

Without further comment we enumerate them below, only asking your examination, which
cannot fail of convincing you of their true worth.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Embroideries. | Underwear. |
| No. 1.
25 Pieces 4 1/2-inch Hamburg Embroidery,
ONLY 10 CENTS PER YARD. | No. 5.
100 Dozen Martin Corset Covers,
ONLY 15 CENTS EACH. |
| No. 2.
25 Pieces 5-inch Hamburg Embroidery,
ONLY 15 CENTS PER YARD. | No. 6.
100 Dozen Cambric Corset Covers,
ONLY 25 CENTS EACH. |
| No. 3.
25 Pieces 6-inch Hamburg Embroidery,
ONLY 20 CENTS PER YARD. | No. 7.
100 Dozen Muslin Chemises, 1-piece styles,
ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. |
| No. 4.
25 Pieces 14-inch Hamburg Flouncing,
ONLY 35 CENTS PER YARD. | No. 8.
100 Dozen Children's Socksucker Skirts,
ONLY 25 CENTS EACH. |
- Second floor; take the elevator.

Second floor; take the elevator.

REMEMBER!

SPRING OPENING OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

NEW SPRING WRAPS,

SPRING SILKS AND VELVETS,

SPRING WASH FABRICS,

Comprising Newest Fabrics and Latest Novelties.

Woodward & Lothrop--Boston Dry Goods House

ONE PRICE ONLY.

921 Penn. Ave. 912 D Street

A GREATER

Remnant Sale

THAN

OUR LAST!

A POSITIVE SLAUGHTER

OF FINE, NEW

SPRING REMNANTS

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF SPECIALTIES

Some people ask, "Do you make your Rem-
nants, same as stores up town?" to which we
reply, that if we should cut up the class of
goods that we have on our counters, the only
thing we could do would be to sell them at
prices we sell the Remnants for, our creditors
would fall short about 33 per cent. of their
claims. Our establishment is the only one
that gets the short lengths direct from the
mills and the originator of that departure. We
are now going to boom the trade and continue
to offer such immense bargains that will bring
tride from all parts of the city.

These are all Short Lengths:

1 lot Pacific Chambrays, for Shirts, just half
price, 50c.

1 lot Fine India Lawn, just half the value, 75c.
4,000 yards French Percale, exquisite dress
patterns, 75c.; less than half price.

1 lot of the finest quality Fine-Grain Nainsook,
10c.; some among them worth 20c. per
yard.

1 lot of the Fine French Chalmers Dress Goods,
15c.; light spring styles.

1 lot of the double-width Chalmers, in Garnet
only, 12 1/2c.

2,000 yards of Fine Twill Yarn-Dress Sateen,
100 different styles, 10c.; same as some
advertised for 17 1/2c.

1 lot of Coquette Feather-Proof Tick, 25c.
advertised for 35c.

These are all Short Lengths.

SPECIALTIES.

100 10-4 Honeycomb Spreads, 30c. We can
supply all the time.

25 dozen Children's Cotton Drawers, tucked
and ruffled, 10c. per pair.

25 dozen White Lawn Aprons, 10c.

100 dozen Men's Heavy Middy Socks, 5c.
15 pieces of Lockwood & Co. Tulle, 12 1/2c. each.
This is one of the finest brands
in the market.

A. KAUFMAN'S

East Washington Combination Store,
1241 ELEVENTH ST. SOUTHEAST

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Thousands of People Gaze Through
Smoked Glasses At the Sky.

WORK AT THE OBSERVATORY

The First Annual Eclipse Witnessed
On This Continent For Fifty
Years--Visible In But
Few Places.

Smoked glass was in requisition to-day.
Nearly everybody had a piece of it through
which to view the partial eclipse of the
sun. The youngsters were especially in-
terested in the phenomenon. The eclipse
was an annular or ring eclipse. But little
more than half of the sun's surface was
eclipsed in this vicinity. It was the first
annular eclipse visible on this contin-
ent for fifty years. Annular eclipses are
studied with less care by astronomers and
scientists than total eclipses, but they are
equally curious and rare phenomena.

The full eclipse was to-day visible over a
comparatively narrow strip. That strip in-
cluded a path thirty miles wide, beginning
in the Pacific Ocean, entering the United
States 300 miles north of San Francisco,
sweeping across Idaho, Montana and the
center of Hudson's Bay and Greenland and
terminating north of Iceland, in the Arctic
Ocean. Outside this zone the observation
will be partial over the entire continent of
North America, varying in degree accord-
ing to the distance from the annular line.

The conditions under which an annular
eclipse occurs are not well understood. One
of those of a total eclipse. In both cases a
line drawn through the center of the moon
must pass through the center of the sun.
But at certain seasons of the year the sun
is nearer the earth than the moon, and the
moon is larger, and the moon is further off
and her disc appears smaller. When, under these
conditions, the moon passes directly across
the surface of the sun, an annular or ring
eclipse occurs. But as the surface of the
moon is too small to cover entirely the
surface of the sun, when the center of the
moon is immediately over the center of the
sun, a ring of the sun's surface is visible
all around the outer edge of the moon.
From this fact the phenomenon takes its name.

In a total eclipse that part of the earth
where the total eclipse is visible enters the
shadow cast by the moon. But in an an-
nular eclipse this shadow does not touch
the earth and sweeps far above it. Our
planet, in fact, stands outside of the
cone and watches from a distance the ef-
fect of one heavenly body passing directly
across the surface of another. Observers in
this locality were placed outside the limits
within which the total eclipse was visible,
and, therefore, will see only a partial
eclipse. Another such phenomenon will
not be visible on this continent until Octo-
ber 30, 1892.

Admiral Franklin and Commander
Brown, with their assistants, were at the
Naval Observatory early to-day completing
their arrangements for observing the
eclipse. There were also present, in ad-
dition, Ensign A. G. Winterhalter, who
had charge of the photo-heliograph, and
other officers on duty were Ensigns
Walter and Schuyler, and Ensign Paul did duty
at the small telescope.

The principle work developed upon Mr.
Winterhalter. To his attention and care
was left the task of securing the photo-
heliograph. The moon's image was visible
in its various stages were obtained. He
took a photograph of the sun before the
eclipse and was delighted to get an
excellent one of the total eclipse. The
moon and sun. He kept up his work
during the observation. As he completed
his first picture he said: "The eclipse
started as advertised. It was on hand
promptly, 12:05 P. M. As advertised
it did it all right."

He was asked by the reporter what great
importance there was connected with to-
day's phenomenon. In reply, he said that
all such observations were of great impor-
tance to the astronomer. The practical re-
sult of today's observations would be to
determine more definitely the position of
the moon, and then he showed that even a
small error in the moon's position would
be of great importance. He said that the
photographs which Mr. Winterhalter
secured will be carefully preserved and
will form an important part in work-
ing out the moon's orbit.

The eclipse lasted until nearly 3 o'clock.
As viewed through smoked glass and the
telescope, the sun's surface was all plain-
ly visible. The moon's image was visible
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THE DESIRABLE PLACES.

The Names That Are Discussed.
The crowd of anxiously waiting office-
seekers is decreasing. The mail at the De-
partments and the White House continues
as large. Interest to-day was centered in
the nomination to the Senate, and
there was great disappointment when it was
found that only one name was sent in.

The Hon. Emory Beauchamp, Consul to
Saint Pierre, Martinique, who has been here
several weeks, has gone to his old home in
Indiana. It is said Mr. Beauchamp will be
retained in his present position, as it was
deemed a daily paper at Pekin, Ill., and
has rendered his party service that should
be recognized.

J. B. Irwin, esq., clerk to the Springer
Committee, is an aspirant for the chief
clerkship of the Pension Office. Mr. Irwin
is a daily paper at Pekin, Ill., and has
rendered his party service that should
be recognized.

Mr. Daniel Mcweeney, who figured in
the recent campaign as an Irish-American
and American-Irishman, wants to be col-
lector of the port of San Francisco. The
Pacific slope delegation, it is said, is not in-
dorsing him.

Colonel Dick Bright of Indiana is not a
candidate for the position of Chief of Peni-
tentiaries. The Colonel is not claiming for
any appointment, his friends say. J. B. Stoll
of Hoosierdom is looking out for the position,
however, for himself.

Ex-Representative Post of Pennsylvania
is believed to be the choice of Secretary
Janney to be the new Assistant Secretary of
the Interior, provided for by the Smoot
Bill, which goes into effect on the 1st
of July next.

Mr. Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia is
placed by the knowing ones as successor
to Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Francis Pickens.

The belief grows that ex-Representative
Sparks of Illinois will be Commissioner of
the General Land Office, and ex-Representa-
tive Stephenson of the same State, First
Assistant Postmaster-General.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Mr.
R. G. Drenth, continues in the lead for the
Commissionership of that office. In making
the appointment, the President would
be doing an excellent thing.

It is with satisfaction that the announce-
ment is made that Mr. A. Jones will, in all
probability, continue to handle the im-
mense mail that arrives and departs from
Glendale, Md. The Chief Clerk sent a special
correspondent out to Glendale to ask Mr.
Jones how things are getting on. He was
confident and happy. He expressed it this
way: "My foot is on my native heath, and
my name is McEwery." We judge from
this that he has no doubt of retaining his
present position of dignity and trust.

Colonel J. S. Hart, of Brunswick, Ga.,
is the best and would like to be collector
of that port.

Mr. Carver of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald
is an applicant for the position of Public
Printer.

It was reported at the Capitol to-day
that ex-Congressman Paige of Ohio would
be appointed Indian Commissioner.

Colonel H. B. Compton of Utah is a can-
didate for the position of Marshal of Utah,
and is strongly recommended by promi-
nent men of New York, his native State. The
Colonel was a splendid soldier during the
war, and was voted a medal for gallantry
and bravery.

SENATE.

Mr. Blair submitted a resolution praying
the continuation of the time in which the
Committee on Education and Labor may
complete the investigation of differences
which exist between capital and labor. Laid
over till to-morrow.

Mr. Dolph submitted a resolution au-
thorizing the Committee on Coast Defenses
to employ a clerk. Laid over.

The resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck,
calling upon the Secretary of the Interior
to report the progress of the issuance of
land patents to the "Baltimore" Railroad,
and urging whether there was undue haste
used in executing said patents, was then
taken up.

Senator Van Wyck grew very vigorous
in his language in speaking on the "Balti-
more" resolution, and referred to Senator
Teller as a "corporation attorney," and
declared that the Colorado Senator was
stigmatizing the settlers.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD.

The distinguished Statesman Ar-
rives here this morning.
Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indi-
ana arrived here in a special car at 6 o'clock
this morning. It was his intention to
reach the Capital last evening, but he was
detained at Cincinnati. He was accom-
panied by the Hon. John S. Spooner, a
proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel,
Messrs. Leon C. Bailey, J. P. Frenzel, Indi-
anapolis, and State Senator Magee of Lo-
ransport. The party have taken apart-
ment at the Arlington and will remain
several days.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning a
stream of callers began to send their cards
to Senator McDonald, and with his ac-
customed courtesy he received all pleasantly
and highly entertained. The Senator
is the picture of health, and while he
talks freely upon national politics, he ex-
hibits a characteristic of his native land.

Around the city to-day there were all sorts
of reports concerning the object of Senator
McDonald's visit here at this time. Many
said he was going on a mission abroad; oth-
ers that he came to settle the question of
control of offices in his State; still others
that there was to be a place made for him
in the Cabinet before long, and that the
President had requested him to come here
that a talk might be had about it. The
Senator's best friends say he came merely to
pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate,
and that he neither expects nor desires
political honors or distinctions in matters
in his State, as he is to come to the Senate
two years hence if the Legislature is then
Democratic, and he wishes to remain out
of politics until then. That is the most likely
theory of it, it seems.

A Pezinger Confesses.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 16.—Beatrice
Lugger, wife of Edwin Pezinger, now un-
der sentence of death for murder, and an
important witness against him on the trial,
has confessed that she committed perjury,
and her affidavit to this effect will be pre-
sented to the Board of Pardons at the hear-
ing of the case on Tuesday. The murder
was committed at Hazleton in December,
1883. Pezinger claimed that William
Nichols, his victim, had seduced Beatrice,
and that she had killed him a day or two
after the murder published affidavits de-
nouncing her uncle's conduct in the
strongest terms and stating that the charge
against Nichols was false. She also testi-
fied to the same effect on the trial and gave
evidence against Pezinger. Now she con-
fesses that the latter caught her and
Nichols under compromising circumstances
and committed the crime. At the hearing
before the Board of Pardons it will also be
claimed that Nichols died from malpractice
on the part of a physician, who probed a
wound in the back. Expert medical testi-
mony will be produced to this effect.
Strong hopes are entertained that the sen-
tence will be commuted.

The End of the Strike.
St. Louis, March 15.—The best man-
aged strike of workmen against what they
considered wrong and oppressive is prac-
tically at end, and the result may be con-
sidered an unequivocal victory for the
workmen, though there are still some
minor points to be adjusted.

HAZEN'S DEFENSE.

Why He Ventured to Publicly Criticise
the Secretary of War.

A DESIRE TO CLEAR HIMSELF.

He Had no Intention to Assault His Su-
perior Officer, But to Show
that the Latter Had
Been Misled.

The interest in the Hazen Court-Martial
continues, and this morning the red parlor
of the Exhibit Hotel, where the sessions are
being held, was not only packed (the ladies
as usual being in the majority), but the
corridor leading to the room was also
crowded with eager ones who were anxious
to get a peep at the epauletted members of
the court. During the reading of the
journal the members of the court walked
away the time writing their names in au-
tograph albums which had been sent them by
some of the fair ones in attendance.

After the second had been read Judge
Mackey asked to put in evidence two tele-
grams sent by General Hazen from Wash-
ington Territory in September, 1883, to
Captain Mills, in which he urged the sending
of a relief expedition for Greely in that
year.

The Judge-Advocate said that the tele-
grams in question formed no part of the in-
quiry before the court, and he would ob-
ject to their introduction. The court as-
sented to the Judge-Advocate.

General Hazen took the stand in his own
defense. After detailing his own experi-
ence Judge Mackey inquired what au-
thority he had by which he sent the tele-
grams by which the expedition was ordered.
The Judge-Advocate objected to this question.
Mr. Mackey said he proposed to show that
the alleged decision of the Secretary of War
in the matter of the relief expedition was
not in the line of his duty; he had no duty
to perform in the premises.

The Judge said, further, that the Presi-
dent himself had the expedition in motion
by an executive order, and on this field the
Secretary of War was an intruder. When
this expedition was to start and where it
was to stop was not to be determined by the
Secretary of War. He held that the ar-
ranged was in no way to blame for entering
a respectful protest against the action of
the Secretary. A vote was taken on the
objection of the Judge-Advocate, and he
was sustained. Judge Mackey said:

"Then I am not to be allowed to estab-
lish the fact that the President himself
brought out this expedition?"

"Did you ever knowingly fail to render
due respect to your superior officers?" asked
Judge Mackey of the witness.

This question was also objected to, and
Judge Mackey in reply, with some
warmth, said that he expected every man
pertinent to the inquiry to be objected to.

The accused, he said, was placed at a
great disadvantage because he was not al-
lowed to face with his accuser. The court
overruled the objection, and the witness
answered that he always respected his su-
perior officers.

In answer to a question by Judge Mackey,
the witness stated that he had frequently
addressed communications to the Secretary
of War without first obtaining his consent
to do so. Some of these communications
had direct bearing upon the question of
sending relief expeditions.

The witness said it was in no way in-
tended by him in his report to the Secretary
to impugn the action of the court, or to
decide in his Greely relief expedition. The
witness said it had been published all
over the world that he was at fault for not
obtaining the Secretary's consent, and he
tried to show that he was not at fault, and
had done all in his power to save Greely
and his men. The Secretary in his annual
report